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THE URBAN POLICE:
An Annotated Bibliography of the Social Science Literature, 1960-1973

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SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE, 1960-1973

by

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INTRODUCTION

During the 1960's and '70's the American public and its political leaders have been concerned with such subjects as ghetto riots, police-community relations, confrontations between police and demonstrators, and crime in the streets. Social scientists have felt these same concerns, and their interest has no doubt been increased by the availability of government and foundation money for research on these topics.

One result has been an outpouring of social science literature on the police, reversing the historical neglect of this subject by social scientists. On the following pages is an annotated bibliography of this literature. The first section, contains entries for almost all the social science books and articles published on the urban police in the United States from 1960 through the first half of 1973, plus a few classic, often-cited publications from earlier years. The second section, deals with reports on the police by government commissions. Finally, there is a bibliography of bibliographies which contains leads to literature on the police from sources other than the social sciences.

BOOKS AND ARTICLES

Abbott, David W. and Louis H. Gold and Edward T. Rogowsky. Police, Politics and Race: The New York City Referendum on Civilian Review. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969, 61p.

Authors use a public opinion survey of Brooklyn to analyze the overwhelming (63%) defeat of the Civilian Review Board in a 1966 referendum. Favorable attitudes toward CRB vary with race (black-white), religion (Jewish-Catholic), and class. The CRB issue was perceived mainly as a civil rights issue.

Alex, Nicholas. Black in Blue: A Study of the Negro Policeman. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1969, 210p.

A study of the dilemmas and role conflicts faced by marginal men, Negro policemen in a white society. Author's information comes from intensive interviews held in 1965 with 41 Negro policemen of the New York City police department.

Allen, Francis A. "The Borderland of the Criminal Law: Problems of 'Socializing' Criminal Justice," Social Science Review, 32, June 1958, 107-119.

Recommends that many functions of the criminal justice system, such as dealing with alcoholism and drunkenness, be removed from it.

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Volumes 291, January 1954 and 374, November 1967 are devoted to crime and the police, and both issues contain several useful articles. The articles in Vol. 364 were written by staff members and consultants to the President's Commission of Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

Vol. 291 is devoted to police administration. Articles on such topics as police in urban areas, small cities, and rural areas; patrol methods; criminal investigation; traffic control; juvenile delinquency; merit system; police training; and crime reporting.

Bard, Morton, and Joseph Zacher. "The Prevention of Family Violence: Dilemmas of Community Intervention," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33, November 1971, 677-682.

Discussion of a special program in police family crisis intervention. Societal constraints, however, limit the effectiveness of intervention.

Bayley, David H. and Harold Mendelsohn. Minorities and the Police: Confrontation in America. New York: Free Press, 1969, 206p.

Book based almost entirely on four public opinion surveys (general public, intensive interviews with Negroes and Spanish-named policement, community leaders) in Denver. First four chapters deal with police - background, images of police work, contacts between police and public, constraints upon police work. Also chapters on views of minority people toward the police, police toward minority people, and violence (riots). Concluding chapter says basic improvement in police-minority group relations will be made only with structural changes in the society, which will alter the roles of minority group members; personality changes in both groups won't have much effect, but police can make some differences by changing their actions.

Berkley, George E. The Democratic Policeman. Boston: Beacon Press, 1969, 232p.

An examination of how police can be more efficient and effective in fighting crime, and yet still serve and be part of a democratic society. Many examples cited from Europe as well as the United States.

_____. "The European Police: Challenge and Change," Public Administration Review, 28, September-October 1968, 424-430.

In recent years European police forces have made significant changes which have reduced the traditional isolation of the police.

Bittner, Egon. "Police Discretion in Emergency Apprehension of Mentally Ill Persons," Social Problems, 14, Winter 1967, 278-292.

Discusses the factors that influence the decision on whether the police will take a mentally ill person to a hospital. Most effective means of "keeping the peace" is more important than a rigid adherence to the law.

_____. "The Police on Skid-Row: A Study of Peace Keeping," American Sociological Review, 32, October 1967, 699-715. Reprinted in Richard Quinney, Crime and Justice in Society.

An account and analysis of one aspect of the peace-keeping function of the police. No external control over the police; the department and individual policemen have freedom, discretion. Skid-row area and inhabitants are considered as not normal (like slums, minority groups). Analysis of skid-row peace-keeping is placed in a context of non-arrest activities in general.

"Peace-keeping procedure on skid-row consists of three elements. Patrolmen seek to acquire a rich body of concrete

knowledge about people by cultivating personal acquaintance with as many residents as possible. They tend to proceed against persons mainly on the basis of perceived risk, rather than on the basis of culpability. And they are more interested in reducing the aggregate total of troubles in the area than in evaluating individual cases according to merit." Although non-arrest activities predominate, peace-keeping occasionally acquires the external aspects of law enforcement (arrests).

Study made from the viewpoint of the patrolmen themselves. "Based on 12 months of field work with the police departments of two large cities west of the Mississippi." Augmented by approximately 100 interviews with policemen of all ranks.

Black, Algernon D. The People and the Police. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1968, 229p.

Author was chairman of the Civilian Complaint Review Board of the Police Department of New York City during its existence 1966-68. Writes of the difficulties of the policemen's role, and the reasons for citizen opposition to the police. Tries to bring a greater understanding and cooperation between citizens and police.

Black, Donald J. and Albert J. Reiss, Jr. "Police Control of Juveniles," American Sociological Review, 35, February 1970, 63-77.

Based on 3-city (Boston, Chicago, Washington, D.C.) observation study of uniformed patrolmen in the field.

Findings: Most police-juvenile contacts are initiated by citizens; the great majority pertain to minor legal matters; the probability of arrest is very low; it increases with the legal seriousness of alleged offenses; police sanction reflects the manifest preferences of citizen complainants; Negro juveniles have a comparatively high arrest rate, but evidence is lacking that police are racially oriented; situational evidence is an important factor in police sanctioning practices; and the sanction probabilities are higher for unusually respectful and disrespectful juveniles.

Black, Donald J. "Production of Crime Rates," American Sociological Review, 35, August 1970, 733-748.

Based on a three city observation of routine police encounters, author concludes that official crime rates - "crimes known to the police" - are highly influenced by qualities of the complainant.

Black, Harold and Marvin J. Labes. "Guerilla Warfare: An Analogy to Police Criminal Interaction," American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 37, July 1967, 666-670.

Uses analogy of classical guerilla warfare to examine police psychology and action in high-crime neighborhoods, including the police interaction with non-criminal elements living in these neighborhoods. Offers suggestions for improved police-inner city relations.

Block, Richard L. "Fear of Crime and Fear of Police," Social Problems, 19, Summer 1971, 91-101.

Based on a nationwide random sample survey, author finds the fear of crime is only weakly related to either support for the police or protection from them. Fear of the police, however, is strongly related to both.

Bordua, David J., ed. The Police: Six Sociological Essays. New York: Wiley, 1967, 258p.

Six outstanding, often-cited essays on police work. Topics include police history, social environment, organization, relations with gang members, and training.

Bordua, David J. and Albert J. Reiss, Jr. "Law Enforcement," in Paul Lazarsfeld, William Sewell, and Harold Wilensky, eds., The Uses of Sociology. New York: Basic Books, 1967, 275-303.

How sociologists have studied the police, with suggestions for future research.

_____. "Command, Control and Charisma: Reflections on Police Bureaucracy," American Journal of Sociology, 72, July 1966, 68-76. Reprinted in Quinney, Crime and Justice in Society.

Provides a four-fold table on types of police departments, with the two variables the tenure of the police chief and the police chief's relation to the mayor.

Botein, Bernard. Our Cities Burn While We Play Cops and Robbers. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972, 192p.

The book is primarily a plea to decriminalize certain activities, plus devotion of more money and attention to parts of the criminal justice system other than the police. One chapter is devoted to the police and how to improve their effectiveness - and the dangers of this.

Bouma, Donald H. Kids and Cops: A Study in Mutual Hostility. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Eerdmans, 1969, 168p.

Sociological study of how young people feel about police, and how police feel about young people, especially in the inner city. The bulk of the data reported is from a survey of policemen and white and black junior high school students in three medium-sized Michigan cities (Grand Rapids, 200,000; Kalamazoo, 100,000; Muskegon Heights, 20,000).

Bremmer, Robert H. "Police, Penal and Parole Policies in Cleveland and Toledo," American Journal of Economics and Sociology, 14, July 1955, 387-398.

Tells of the development of the "golden rule" police policy under progressive governments in Cleveland and Toledo in the late 19th century. Offenders of moralistic laws, or simply laws believed unsound by the city administration, were not arrested.

Chackerian, Richard. "Police Professionalization and Citizen Evaluations: A Preliminary Look," Public Administration Review, 34, March-April 1974, 141-148.

Author finds public has strongly negative evaluation of police forces with a high component of professionalism. Author attributes this to professional police forces being relatively ineffective in suspect apprehension, and committed to exercising restraint; the public has a low evaluation of both of these attributes.

Chapman, Samuel G., and Eric T. St. Johnston. The Police Heritage in England and America. East Lansing, Michigan: Michigan State University, 1962, 47p.

Separate articles on the police forces in Great Britain and America. Both articles concentrate on the present situation, with brief surmises on the future; St. Johnston article also deals with the historical development of the British police.

Chevigny, Paul. Police Power: Police Abuses in New York City. New York: Pantheon, 1969, 298p.

Documents police brutality and other abuses in New York City, primarily against individuals with little political power. Author shows near impossibility of gaining redress against police abuses; most common response to individual who challenges police is to falsely arrest him. Situation is not due to policemen being especially sadistic or authoritarian; rather, the police do what they are allowed and encouraged to do by the courts and the American society. The author undertook this study for the New York Civil Liberties Union.

Clark, John P. "Isolation of the Police: A Comparison of the British and American Situations," The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, 56, September 1965, 307-319. Reprinted in Richard Quinney, Crime and Justice in Society.

Discussed forces that contribute to the social isolation and integration of police, and the benefits and costs of isolation of the police, police isolation from other social control agencies, isolation of the police from general public and other social control agencies on moral attitudes, police isolation on conception of police work. Finds some differences between U.S. and Britain, but many similarities.

Findings based mainly on the author's study of police, other social control agencies, and public in three Illinois cities of 80,000 to 130,000 population. Comparative data on Britain mainly from Royal Commission on the Police; Morton Williams, Relations Between the Police and the Public; and, to a lesser extent, Michael Banton, The Policeman in the Community.

Cochran, Peggy. "A Situational Approach to the Study of Police-Negro Relations," Sociological Quarterly, 12, Spring 1971, 323-327.

A plea that sociological studies of police-Negro relations be less concerned with police attitudes, and more with police behavior.

Cohen, Bernard and Jan M. Chaiken. Police Background Characteristics and Performance. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1973, 164p.

Based upon a Rand Corp. study of the New York City Police Department, book tries to correlate a great many personal background factors of New York policemen with five criteria of performance.

Cook, William. "Policemen in Society: Which Side Are They On?" Berkeley Journal of Sociology, 12, Summer 1967, 117-129.

Critique of Skolnick's Justice Without Trial. Basic criticism is that Skolnick, like other leading researchers on law enforcement, ignores class interests as an important element affecting the behavior of police.

Cray, Ed. The Big Blue Line: Police Power vs. Human Rights. New York: Coward-McCann, 1967, 259p.

Cray, a writer for the ACLU of Southern California, gives 200 cases in 50 jurisdictions of police malpractice, shows such examples are fairly common. Calls for better training, higher salaries, better education of policemen, plus a civilian review board.

_____. The Enemy in the Streets: Police Malpractice in America. Garden City, New York: Anchor, 1972, 345p.

An updating of the police brutality previously documented in the author's The Big Blue Line.

Criminology. The Official Publication of the American Society of Criminology, Sage Publications.

Almost every issue has an article on the police.

Cumming, Elaine, and Ian Cumming and Laura Edell. 'Policeman as Philosopher, Guide and Friend," Social Problems, 12, Winter 1965, 276-286. Reprinted in Richard Quinney, Crime and Justice in Society.

Policeman's major role is dealing with lawbreakers, but this article is concerned with the latent role - giving help to people in certain kinds of trouble. Data is from incoming telephone calls at police complaint desk, observation of prowl car calls, interviews with detectives.

Finds the police are amateurs in their latent role, and this role is not recognized and legitimated by other agents in the society. But the police have to engage in these helping activities because they are on duty at times of the day when other agents (doctors, psychiatric workers, etc.) are not available, they are willing to help people - the poor and the ignorant - no other agents of society are anxious to serve, and the policeman has knowledge of, and access to, very few other agents. "In other words, he is part of an integrative system in which the labor is divided not so much on the basis of function as on the basis of the time of day and the nature of the target population."

Davis, Kenneth Culp. Discretionary Justice: A Preliminary Inquiry. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1969, 233p.

Discussion of the justice dispensed outside the laws by various agencies, including the police. This area of justice, while vast, has been neglected by scholars. The author offers suggestions for improving the quality of this justice and making further studies.

Doig, Jameson W. "Police Problems, Proposals, and Strategies for Change," Public Administration Review, 28, September-October 1968, 393-406.

The article serves as an introduction to Public Administration Review symposium on the police, which includes articles in the same issues by James Q. Wilson, Herman Goldstein, and George Berkley. In addition, Doig describes the work of the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City, a privately-funded foundation, in trying to implement certain police reform proposals.

Douthit, Nathan. The Police and the Community. San Francisco: Friends Committee on Legislation of California, 1967, 72p.

Brief, mimeographed analysis of the history of the police and their problems, especially in the area of race.

DuBois, Philip H., and Robert I. Watson. "The Selection of Patrolmen," Journal of Applied Psychology, 34, April 1950, 90-95.

Reports tests which have good predictive value as to how well a police recruit will perform during training at the St. Louis Police Academy. However, no significant correlations between tests and ratings on the job by superior officers.

Edwards, George. The Police on the Urban Frontier: A Guide to Community Understanding. New York: Institute of Human Relations Press, 1968, 90p.

Suggestions on how the police can be more effective in the Negro community (professionalization, modernization, communication, etc.) and how greater community support can be developed. Written by a Federal judge and former Police Commissioner of Detroit.

Eisenberg, Terry, and Robert H. Fosen and Albert S. Glickman. Police-Community Action: A Program for Change in Police-Community Behavior Patterns. New York: Praeger, 1973, 203p.

A report on San Francisco's project PACE (Police and Community Enterprise), according to the authors, "in some respects the most successful police-community relations program of its kind in the country."

Endleman, Shalom, ed. Violence in the Streets. Chicago: Quadrangle, 1968.

Last section, pp. 369-464, contains reprints of nine articles on the police, drawn from journalistic and social science sources.

England, Ralph W., Jr. "The Police in Our Changing Cities," Current History, 59, November 1970, 273-277.

American city police departments have improved greatly in the past 50 years, but they must explore ways to reduce conflicts between themselves and the urban poor.

Ennis, Phillip H. "Crimes, Victims, and the Police," Trans-Action, 4, June 1967, 36-44.

Report on the National Opinion Research Center survey of the victims of crime. The survey was made for the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

Fogelson, Robert M. "From Resentment to Confrontation: The Police, the Negroes, and the Outbreak of the Nineteen-Sixties Riots," Political Science Quarterly, 83, June 1968, 217-247.

Discussion of Negroes' discontents and confrontations with the police.

Fox, Vernon. "Sociological and Political Aspects of Police Administration," Sociology and Social Research, 51, October 1966 39-48.

Police administration should be studied more by political sociologists since it is an important subject in understanding the theory and practice of social control.

Galliher, John F. "Explanations of Police Behavior: A Critical Review and Analysis," Sociological Quarterly, 12, Summer 1971, 308-318.

Reviews the literature on police, which attributes police behavior to psychological factors (personality), demands of the immediate situation, role conflict, subcultural factors, departmental characteristics, and socio-cultural factors. Galliher criticizes the social science literature on the police for failing to take into account the influence of class conflict on law enforcement. When there is conflict, Galliher contends, the police protect the interests of the dominant classes and regulate the behavior of the less powerful groups.

Gamson, William A. and James McEvoy. "Police Violence and Its Public Support," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 391, September 1970, 97-110.

Authors find a class conflict model more useful than a mass society model in explaining public support for police violence.

Gardiner, John A. "Police Enforcement of Traffic Laws: A Comparative Analysis," in James Q. Wilson, ed., City Politics and Public Policy. New York: Wiley, 1968, 151-172.

Finds great variation in the extent to which police enforce traffic laws in different cities. The basic variable "seems to be the extent to which chiefs and other commanding officers expect a high rate of ticketing from their men and distribute incentives to achieve that end." Can be modified by the court requirement of "first call - not guilty." Except for a moderate positive correlation with population mobility, there is no correlation between ticketing rates and demographic characteristics of the communities.

_____. Traffic and the Police: Variations in Law Enforcement Policy. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969, 176p.

Using case studies of four cities in the Boston metropolitan area, author examines the police and societal factors that account for different patterns of traffic-law enforcement by different police departments.

Goldstein, Herman. "Police Discretion: The Ideal Versus the Real," Public Administration Review, 23, September 1963, 140-148.

Although police administrators publicly proclaim they fully enforce all laws, their limited resources make this impossible. The author urges them to recognize the limitation, and consciously plan what goals are to be achieved and the means to implement them.

_____. "Police Response to Urban Crisis," Public Administration Review, 28, September-October 1968, 417-423.

Although the present climate of public opinion will make the change difficult, police should spend more time and resources on "noncriminal" problems, such as handling domestic disputes, instead of trying to get rid of these functions in order to concentrate more on crime.

Goldstein, Jeffrey. "Crisis in Blue: The Police as a Minority Group," in Edward Sagarin, ed., The Other Minorities. Waltham, Massachusetts: Xerox College Publishing, 1971, 306-318.

In a book devoted to various minority groups, this article examines whether the police have the characteristics of a minority group. Concludes that they do, except they are more a dominant group than a subordinate one.

Goldstein, Joseph. "Police Discretion Not to Invoke the Criminal Process: Low Visibility Decisions in the Administration of Justice," Yale Law Journal, 69, 1960, 543-594. Excerpts reprinted in Cressey and Ward, Delinquency, Crime, and Social Process, 166-184.

Examines use of police discretion in not fully enforcing the law. Examples include non-prosecution of narcotics violators in exchange for information of big suppliers, not invoking felonious assault laws unless victim signs a complaint, harrassment (including use of police techniques of search and seizure that make prosecution impossible) in gambling operations. Goldstein questions the ethics of other than full enforcement, plus the unexamined impact upon the total system of justice. Recommends full enforcement, and if the laws prove unworkable the legislature (not the police) should change them.

Grimshaw, Allen D. "Actions of Police and the Military in American Race Riots," Phylon, 24, Fall 1963, 271-289.

Analysis of riot situations, especially the role of police and military forces. Author contends that in almost every major riot, local police forces have been ineffective and inefficient, partly because of police partisanship against Negroes. Military troops, on the other hand, have been effective; the major problem has been that the troops have not been on the scene in time.

Hahn, Harlan, ed. Police in Urban Society. Beverly Hills: Sage, 1971, 319p.

Sixteen articles, plus a bibliography. Topics treated include history of the police, professionalism, and policemen in the community.

Some of the articles originally appeared in the May-August 1970 issue of The American Behavioral Scientist.

Hahn, Harlan and Joe R. Feagin. "Riot-Precipitating Police Practices: Attitudes in Urban Ghettos," Phylon, 31, Summer 1970, 183-193.

Analysis of black hostility to police, based partly on survey data from New York's Bedford-Stuyvesent ghetto and the Twelfth Street area of Detroit. Topics discussed include distrust of the legal system, police responsibility for riots, police brutality, level of police protection and services, and preventive patrolling.

Hewitt, William H., and Charles L. Newman. Police-Community Relations: An Anthology and Bibliography. Mineola, New York: Foundation Press, 1970, 360p.

The first part of the book contains articles, almost all reprints, on police-community relations. Authors are a mixture of academics, journalists, policemen, and political leaders.

Part II, pp. 274-360, consists of an extensive but unannotated bibliography of a variety of publications touching on police-community relations.

Hudson, James R. "Police-Citizen Encounters that Lead to Citizen Complaints," Social Problems, 18, Fall 1970, 179-193.

Analysis of citizen complaints to the Philadelphia Police Advisory Board. Author finds that the complaints often result from "a breakdown in the management of interaction." He concludes that the policeman's authority is the crux of police-citizen encounters.

Issues in Criminology.

Often deals with the police.

Jeffrey, C. Ray. "The Sociology of the Police," in Joseph S. Roucek, ed., Sociology of Crime. New York: Philosophical Library, 1961, 331-351.

Tries to cover everything from the control of crime in the earliest primitive communities to the latest issues of police behavior, and of course in 21 pages manages to cover nothing very well. Short but annotated bibliography at end of article.

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Police Science. Published by the Northwestern University School of Law.

This journal is a veritable gold mine of information on the police. Virtually every issue contains one or more relevant articles, plus book reviews, dealing with the police.

Juris, Hervey A., and Peter Feuille. Police Unionism: Power and Impact in Public Sector Bargaining. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1973, 229p.

Examines six areas: the nature of police employee organizations; the structure, scope and process of collective bargaining in the police service; the impact of police unions on law-enforcement policy formulation; the impact on police unions on the potential for professionalization; their impact on the relationship between police unions and black officers' organizations; and their impact on the ability of the chief of police to manage. Information was obtained through interviews conducted by the officers in 22 cities.

Kates, Solis L. "Rorschach Responses, Strong Blank Scales, and Job Satisfaction Among Policemen," Joural of Applied Psychology, 34, August 1950, 249-254.

Through Rorschach tests, 25 New York City policemen were found to be very well satisfied with their jobs, and "no more maladjusted than routine office clerks and biologists." Sample for test is very inadequate; only 25 men, all from one precinct, and all volunteers for the testing.

Kennedy, William C. "Police Departments: Organization and Tasks in Disaster," American Behavioral Scientist, 13:354-61, January-February 1970.

Police departments can be viewed as being organized around time, function, and authority. During disasters, major tasks to be performed include traffic and crowd control, protection of life and property, search and rescue, and warning and evacuation.

Kephart, William M. Racial Factors and Urban Law Enforcement. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1957, 209p.

Analysis of what effects hiring Negro policemen has upon: (1) police morale and efficiency, and (2) the treatment of Negro offenders. Also examines assignments and promotions of the Negro policemen themselves. Based largely upon a 1952 questionnaire (51% return). Almost totally lacking in sociological generalizations.

Khan, Zillur R. and William C. Spragens. "American and Pakistani Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement," Western Political Quarterly, 22, September 1970, 579-588.

Attitude survey based on questionnaire administered to Pakistani and U.S. police enrolled in a course in Police Administration at Wisconsin State University - Oshkosh.

LaFave, Wayne R. Arrest: The Decision to Take a Suspect into Custody. Boston: Little, Brown, 1965, 540p.

Large, thorough, often-cited volume on the arrest process. This report is part of the American Bar Foundation's Survey of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the United States.

Field research took place in Kansas, Michigan and Wisconsin during 1956-57. The major sections of the book are concerned with five decisions: whether or not to seek and issue an arrest warrant, invoke the criminal process, take immediate custody, arrest for purposes of prosecution, and arrest for purposes other than prosecution.

Book is well documented, but contains no statistics (instead, examples are given.

See also, by the same author, "Detention for Investigations by the Police: An Analysis of Current Practices," Washington University Law Quarterly, 1962, 331-339; "The Police and Nonenforcement of the Law," Wisconsin Law Review, 1962, Parts I and II, January and March, 104-137 and 179-239; and LaFave and Remington, "Controlling the Police: The Judge's Role in Making and Reviewing Law Enforcement Decisions," Michigan Law Review, 63, 1965.

Lane, Roger. Policing the City: Boston 1822-1885. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1967, 299p.

The development of the Boston police force, set within a context of Boston history and politics. During this 1822-1885 period, the functions of the police were consolidated in one organization, and a certain amount of standardization was imposed upon the police behavior. This book is the first modern scholarly history of an American police force, and is often cited by other authors.

Larson, Richard C. Urban Police Patrol Analysis. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1972, 289p.

Author applies quantitative analysis, including fairly complex mathematical models, to urban police control.

Law and Contemporary Problems, 36, Autumn 1971, 445-588.

Entire issue devoted to police practices. Article topics include measuring police output, a profile of urban police, and several articles on various legal issues and the police.

Law and Society Review, 6, November 1971.

Seven articles devoted to the police, including police-citizen contacts, police unions, private police, operant conditioning, and the police, the criminal environment, and research models.

Leary, Howard R. "The Role of the Police in Riotous Demonstrations," Notre Dame Lawyer, 40, 1965, 499-507. Reprinted in Shalom Endleman, ed., Violence in the Streets. Chicago: Quadrangle, 1968, 369-380.

Leary, police chief of Philadelphia, discusses the police response to the 1964 riot in the Philadelphia ghetto. Says effective handling of peaceful demonstrations, whether they be peaceful or riotous, depends upon police neutrality, confidence, judgment, plus support from the community.

Levy, Burton. "Cops in the Ghetto: A Problem of the Police System," Riots and Rebellion: Civil Violence in the Urban Community, Louis H. Masotti and Don R. Bowen, eds. Beverly Hills: Sage, 1968, 347-358.

Originally appeared in American Behavioral Scientist, 11, March-April 1968, 31-34.

Levy, on the staff of the Michigan Civil Rights Commission, has changed his view that the problem of police-ghetto relations is due to a few bad policemen (and lost his faith in liberal solutions to this problem: professionalizing police, police-community relations programs, more Negro officers). He now sees the problem as the values and practices within the police system (uses Neiderhoffer, Behind the Shield, for his analysis of the prejudice within the system). Systemic prejudice is difficult to combat because of lack of awareness by nations elite and citizenry, and defensiveness and secrecy of police.

Lipsky, Michael, ed. Law and Order: Police Encounters. Chicago: Aldine, 1970, 145p.

Six articles which originally appeared in Trans-Action magazine from 1966-69, plus an introduction by the editor. Subjects of the articles include the police-demonstrator confrontation at the 1968 Democratic convention, the Detroit riot of 1967, police brutality, official and actual crime rates, sniping, and the Hell's Angels.

Lohman, Joseph. "Law Enforcement and the Police," Riots and Rebellion: Civil Violence in the Urban Community, Louis H. Masotti and Don R. Bowen, eds. Beverly Hills: Sage, 1968, 359-372.

Increasing number of subcultures in the U.S., especially in metropolitan areas, make law enforcement and police work more difficult, especially among the young, poor, and racial minorities. These groups now have the power to resist unconstitutional practices (with the help of Supreme Court decisions). Police find themselves strongly opposed by the minorities, and not support by the majority society; reduces the police's ability to enforce the law.

Police have structural deficiencies in their system: (1) Blame difficulties on troublemakers, outside agitators; (2) No effective channels for citizens to express grievances; (3) No effective concept and/or machinery to mediate between police and the subcommunities.

Supreme Court decisions are right, Lohman believes, but the adversary quality of it (correcting past mistakes) is not as good as the British pattern of cooperation between courts and police.

Police should rely more on social welfare to prevent crime, new technology to solve it when it does occur.

Marx, Gary T. "Civil Disorder and the Agents of Social Control," Journal of Social Issues, No. 26, No. 1, Winter 1970, 19-57.

Characterizes police behavior from 1900 to 1953 and the period since then, and gives reasons for the police behavior in both periods and the changes that have occurred.

Matarazzo, Joseph D., and Bernadene V. Allen, George Saslow and Arthur N. Wiens. "Characteristics of Successful Policemen and Fireman Applicants," Journal of Applied Psychology, 488, April 1964, 123-133.

A battery of psychological tests was given to 243 successful applicants for the positions of policemen and firemen in Portland, Oregon, in 1959-62. Results reveal that these men are of high intelligence (133 IQ) and have superior personality adjustment.

McEachern, A. W., and Riva Bauzer. "Factors Related to Disposition in Juvenile Police Contacts," in Malcolm W. Klein, ed., Juvenile Gangs in Context: Theory, Research, and Action. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1967, 148-160.

Authors use data from Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Santa Monica Police Department to show that delinquency rates are affected not only by the acts committed, but also by such variables as the individual committing the act, the policeman, and the police department. Article has eight pages of tables, only four pages of text.

McIntyre, Donald M., Jr., ed. Law Enforcement in the Metro-Police: A Working Paper on the Criminal Law System in Detroit. Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1967, 219p.

The material on the Detroit criminal justice system that was used in the volumes by LaFave, Newman, Tiffany and others for the American Bar Foundation's Survey of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the United States.

Milner, Neal A. The Court and Local Law Enforcement: The Impact of Miranda. Beverly Hills: Sage, 1971, 268p.

The author examines the interrogation procedures of four Wisconsin police departments (Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine, and Madison). Concludes that approval of the Miranda decision was related to the degree of professionalism in the police department, and the police compliance by the officers with the Supreme Courts standards could be categorized as "formal, perfunctory or rhetorical."

Mississippi Black Paper: Fifty-Seven Negro and White Citizens' Testimony of Police Brutality, the Breakdown of Law and Order and the Corruption of Justice in Mississippi. Foreword by Reinhold Niebuhr, Introduction by Hodding Carter, III. New York: Random House, 1965, 92p.

Fifty-seven affidavits and statements used for evidence against Sheriff Rainey, compiled by Council of Federated Organizations. Examples of how police help to perpetuate injustice, act as an illegal protagonist rather than as a neutral force.

Monahan, Thomas P. "Police Dispositions of Juvenile Offenders: The Problem of Measurement and a Study of Philadelphia Data," Phylon, 31, Summer 1970, 129-141.

Discussion of the difficulties in using various kinds of crime data. Using Philadelphia police records, author concludes that after "contact" by the police, boys more often than girls and Negroes more frequently than whites wind up in the arrest group. Also, the arrest rate is found to vary by offense, with the class of serious offenses more liable to lead to arrest than the juvenile status of minor offenses.

Morris, Norval, and Gordon Hawkins. The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970, 271p.

Chapter 4 deals with police; the recommendations fall in the category of professionalization (higher salaries, more education, better equipment, etc.).

Myrdal, Gunnar. An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1944. Chapter 25, "The Police and Other Public Contacts," 535-546.

Myrdal says that policemen are the most important public contact for Negro citizens. Police stand not only for civic order, but for white supremacy.

Chapter is concerned only with southern police. Finds they are brutal, and also don't give Negroes any protection against crime. Myrdal's solution is that police should be better educated and trained think of themselves as social workers and peace officers.

Nelson, Harold A. "The Defenders: A Case Study of an Informal Police Organization," Social Problems, 15, Fall 1967.

Negroes in a southern community try to establish an informal police organization to provide service to their community and to challenge more.

Newman, Donald J. Conviction: The Determination of Guilt or Innocence without Trial. Boston: Little, Brown, 1966, 259p.

The role that several participants in the criminal justice system, including police, play in bringing about a plea of guilty. Second volume in the American Bar Foundation's survey of the administration of criminal justice.

_____. "Sociologists and the Administration of Criminal Justice," in Arthur B. Shostak, ed., Sociology in Action: Case Studies in Social Problems and Directed Social Change. Homewood, Illinois: Dorsey, 1966, 177-187.

Author deplores the lack of sociological studies of criminal justice, and criticizes the little work that has been done. Suggests some areas for future research.

Niederhoffer, Arthur. Behind the Shield: The Police in Urban Society. New York: Doubleday, 1967.

Niederhoffer worked 21 years in New York City Police Department, earned a Ph.D. in sociology at New York University, now teaches police at John Jay College of Criminal Justice at City University of New York. Concludes that the police system is responsible for making policemen cynical and authoritarian, especially in their relationships with minority groups.

Niederhoffer, Arthur, and Abraham S. Blumberg. The Ambivalent Force: Perspectives on the Police. Waltham, Massachusetts: Ginn, 1970, 360p.

A set of articles on the police, written by journalists, lawyers, policemen, and social scientists (especially the latter).

Nimmer, Raymond T. Two Million Unnecessary Arrests: Removing a Social Service Concern from the Criminal Justice System. Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1971, 202p.

Urges that police no longer make arrests for public drunkenness. Discusses alternatives such as police-initiated detoxification systems in St. Louis and Washington, D.C., and the Vera Institute programs in New York's Bowery.

Norris, Donald F. Police-Community Relations: A Program that Failed. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books, 1973, 137p.

An analysis and evaluation of the Richmond, Virginia, police-community relations program. It was public relations instead of community relations, and hence it failed at the latter.

Ostrom, Elinor, and William H. Baugh, Richard Guarasci, Robert B. Parks, and Gordon Whitaker. Community Organization and the Provision of Police Services. Beverly Hills: Sage, 1973, 95p.

An attempt to determine whether small or large police departments in the Indianapolis metropolitan area provide the best service.

Ostrom, Elinor, and Roger B. Parks and Gordon P. Whitaker. "Do We Really Want to Consolidate Urban Police Forces? A Reappraisal of Some Old Assertions," Public Administration Review, 33, September-October 1973, 423-432.

Study of six neighborhoods within the Indianapolis metropolitan area finds that large-scale police forces are not necessary to enable departments to specialize and professionalize, nor are large-scale agencies more efficient.

Ostrom, Elinor, and Gordon Whitaker. "Does Local Community Control of Police Make a Difference? Some Preliminary Findings," Midwest Journal of Political Science, 17, February 1973, 48-76.

Compares levels of police performance in three small independent communities adjacent to Indianapolis with three matched neighborhoods within the city. Finds police performance better in the independent communities than in the Indianapolis neighborhoods, suggesting the small police forces under local community control are more effective than a large city-wide controlled police department in meeting citizen demands for neighborhood police protection.

Ostrom, Elinor. "Institutional Arrangements and the Measurement of Policy Consequences," Urban Affairs Quarterly, 6, June 1971, 447-475.

Statistics gathered by bureaucracies may be inaccurate or irrelevant for a variety of reasons; this is the case with crime statistics gathered by police. Some suggestions for improving the accuracy and relevancy of crime statistics, and through this, the responsiveness of the police to the citizens.

Ostrom, Elinor, and Roger B. Parks. "Suburban Police Departments: Too Many and Too Small?" in Louis H. Masotti and Jeffrey K. Hadden, eds., The Suburbanization of the Cities. Beverly Hills, California: Sage, 1973, 367-402.

Examines the common view of scholars and presidential commissions that suburban law enforcement efforts are too fragmented and small to provide efficient and effective opposition to criminal activities. Finds, contrary to the conventional wisdom, that the evidence favoring small-sized departments is favorable, and for fragmentation mixed.

Peabody, Robert L. "Perceptions of Organization Authority: A Comparative Analysis," Administrative Science Quarterly, 6, March 1962, 462-482.

Delineates four different types of authority relations: authority of legitimacy, position, competence, and person. Police officers, welfare workers, and school employees were interviewed. All three groups attributed considerable importance to legitimacy and position as bases of authority. Police officers, however, singled out authority of person more frequently than either authority inherent in position or authority derived from superiors. A similar but shorter article on this subject by Peabody is "Authority Relations in Three Organizations," Public Administration Review, 23, June 1963, 87-92.

Peterson, David M. "Informal Norms and Police Practice: The Traffic Ticket Quota System," Sociology and Social Research, 55, April 1971, 354-362.

An informal quota system among the work group limits the output of citations below that desired by police department in "Bordertown."

_____. "Police Disposition of the Petty Offender," Sociology and Social Research, 56, April 1972, 320-330.

Examines the various ways police handle drunken citizens. Outcome most affected by the location in which the police encounter a violator, the degree of deference extended by the violator, and the manner in which the officer approaches the situation.

Piliavin, Irving, and Scott Briar. "Police Encounters with Juveniles," American Journal of Sociology, 70, September 1964, 206-214. Reprinted in Cressey and Ward, Delinquency, Crime, and Social Process, 154-165.

Study of police discretion in arresting juveniles. Studied juvenile officers in a metropolitan police department (industrial city of 450,000) for 9 months. Finds juvenile officers have immense latitude in disposing of the juveniles they encountered; could take 5 steps of varying severity, from outright release to arrest and confinement in juvenile hall. Severity was based not just on the acts themselves, but on the officer's judgment of whether arrest would help or hinder the youth. But the officers had little information on the juveniles they encountered; judged on the appearance, demeanor, and race. Not only gave these youths more severe penalties, but were more likely to accost them in the first place. Lead to lack of respect for officers by Negroes, vicious circle.

Platt, Anthony, and Lynn Cooper, eds. Policing America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1974, 216p.

A selection of essays, most written by radical authors, analyzing the police as a political institution.

Preiss, Jack J. and Howard J. Ehrlich. An Examination of Role Theory: The Case of the State Police. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966, 286p.

Authors are much more concerned with role theory than police work. They examine the occupational role of the "Central State Police," presumably the Highway Patrol of Nebraska. Of all the works on police I have looked at, this one pays the most careful attention to the social science literature, as evidence by the 55-page bibliography of role theory at the back of the book.

Price, James E. "A Test of the Accuracy of Crime Statistics," Social Problems, 14, Fall 1966, 214-221.

Attempts to test the accuracy of the FBI's UCR statistics of crimes against property, using the burglary insurance premium rates as a cross-reference. Finds the two sources of statistics imcompatible; no useful test can be made.

Public Administration Review, 28, September-October 1968, issue devoted to "Symposium on Police in a Democratic Society."

Articles by James Q. Wilson, James Doig, others.

Quinney, Richard, ed. Crime and Justice in Society. Boston: Little, Brown, 1969, 517p.

Contains reprints of 7 good articles, and excerpts from 3 books, all of them often cited in references to sociology of criminal law, law enforcement, judicial administration, and administration of penal and correctional policy.

Rankin, J. H. "Psychiatric Screening of Police Recruits," Public Personnel Review, 20, July 1959, 191-196.

The author, a psychiatrist, screened 2,000 applicants for police work in Los Angeles and other southern California cities of various size over a 5-year period. He discusses some of his techniques, and argues that psychiatric screening is a useful part of the police department selection process.

Reich, Charles A. "Police Questioning of Law Abiding Citizens," Yale Law Journal, 75, June 1966, 1161-1172.

Yale law professor criticizes police practices in questioning citizens on the street (part of preventive police work). Discusses the tone (attitude) of the policemen, discrimination against minority groups, discretionary laws, institutionalizing the questioning process, unchecked authority, constitutional rights and privacy. Proposes rules of procedure for this type of questioning by the police.

Reiss, Albert J. The Police and the Public. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971, 228p.

Set of lectures given by Reiss based on systematic data collected by him and his co-workers on police-community encounters in Boston (a traditional department), Chicago (modern, bureaucratically organized department), and Washington, D.C. (a department in the process of transition to a modern department).

Richardson, James F. The New York Police: Colonial Times to 1901. New York: Oxford University Press, 1970, 332p.

A history of the New York City police from their beginning until the turn of the century. Themes include the attempt to establish civil order; the conflict between state and local government, as well as the conflict between law and local customs; and the ethnic and class composition of the police.

Roebuck, Julian B., and Thomas Barker. "A Typology of Police Corruption," Social Problems, 21, 1974, 423-437.

Police corruption seen as a form of organizational deviance hinging primarily on informal police peer group norms. A hierarchy of eight forms of police corruption, from corruption of authority to internal payoffs, is delineated.

Rokeach, Milton, Martin G. Miller, and John A. Snyder. "The Value Gap Between Police and Policed," Journal of Social Issues, 27, No. 2, 1971, 155-171.

Study compares values of police of a midwestern municipality and a representative sample of black and white Americans. Finds that police values are not necessarily representative of American value patterns, either black or white. Police values are more the result of personality factors and social backgrounds than occupational socialization.

Rubenstein, Jonathan. City Police. New York: Farra, Straus and Giroux, 1973, 462p.

Excellent, readable account of the work of policemen. An academic book written by a former reporter who for two years (1969-71) was a participant observer with the Philadelphia police department.

Ruchelman, Leonard. Police Politics: A Comparative Study of Three Cities. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Ballinger, 1974, 118p.

Analysis of how the police acted as a power bloc to influence community politics in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago from 1966 to 1969. Public policy areas studied in the three cities are civil review and accountability of the police, and the law and order issue, and police-community relations.

_____, ed. Who Rules the Police? New York: New York University Press, 1973, 288p.

Selection of articles and excerpts from books; subjects deal with: (1) accountability and control of the police; (2) police discretion and the criminal justice system; (3) police abuse; and (4) police versus civil authority.

Rudwick, Elliott M. Race Riot at East St. Louis: July 2, 1917. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1964, 233p.

Best account of the most serious riot during this period in U.S. history, which resulted in the deaths of 9 whites and about 39 Negroes. Written by a sociologist.

Section on the responsibility and involvement of the East St. Louis police is on pp. 86-94.

Saunders, Charles B., Jr. Upgrading the American Police: Education and Training for Better Law Enforcement. Washington, D.C.: Brookings, 1970, 182p.

An analysis of how better education and training of police officers can achieve the upgrading of police personnel advocated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Last chapter discusses the possible role of the federal government in this effort.

Scott, James F. "Racial Group Membership, Role Orientation, and Police Conduct Among Urban Policemen," Phylon, 31, Spring 1970, 5-15.

In a study of white and Negro policemen in a midwestern urban police force, author examines how racial group membership and organizational identification is related to a particularistic or universalistic police role.

Shellow, Robert, and Derek V. Roemer. "The Riot That Didn't Happen," Social Problems, 14, Fall 1966, 221-233.

Report of techniques used successfully by police and other agencies to prevent motorcycle violence in Price George's County, Maryland, during Labor Day weekend, 1965. Major factors preventing the spread of violence were the general police policy of not interfering with the motorcyclists camping and drag racing, the continuous flow in intelligence, and good luck.

Skolnick, Jerome H. Justice Without Trial: Law Enforcement in Democratic Society. New York: Wiley, 1966, 279p.

Sociological analysis of police work. Based on participant observation as a detective in a middle-sized American city, plus comparative community and case material. Some good observations on police culture, including an emphasis upon getting the job done, even if formal procedures aren't adhered to. Tension between results and legality, order and law.

Smith, Bruce. Police Systems in the United States. New York: Harper and Bros., 1960 Second Revised Ed., 338p.

Often-cited book on police administration; includes some history on how some of the present administrative practices developed. Book contains one chapter devoted to urban police.

Sowle, Claude R., ed. Police Power and Individual Freedom: The Quest for Balance. Chicago: Aldine, 1962, 287p.

Papers deal with four areas of concern: police detention and arrest privileges, the exclusionary rule regarding illegally seized evidence, police interrogation privileges and limitations, and the privilege against self-incrimination. Within each area, three papers discussing the situation in the U.S., and then individual papers on the situation in Canada, England, France, Germany, Israel, Japan and Norway.

Papers were originally prepared and delivered at Northwestern University School of Law International Conference on Criminal Law Administration in 1960, and then published in four parts by the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.

Stark, Rodney. Police Riots: Collective Violence and Law Enforcement. Belmont, California: Wadsworth, 1972, 250p.

An attempt to explain the reasons for collective violence by the police, written by one of the contributors to the Skolnick Report.

Steadman, Robert F., ed. The Police and the Community. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972, 103p.

Three articles prepared as a supplementary paper for the Committee for Economic Development. The articles are Bernard L. Garmire, "The Police Role in an Urban Society"; Jesse Rubin, "Police Identity and the Police Role"; and James Q. Wilson, "The Police in the Ghetto."

Stinchcombe, Arthur L. "Institutions of Privacy in the Determination of Police Administrative Practices," American Journal of Sociology, 69, September 1963, 150-160.

Analyzes police response to different types of crimes in different types of social systems and with different levels of privacy.

Thurstone, Louis L. "The Intelligence of Policemen," Journal of Personnel Research, 1, 1922, 67-74.

Study of remarkable scientific sophistication for 1922, showing that the police lieutenants of Detroit and Cleveland have less intelligence and less schooling than the patrolmen they command; length of service correlates negatively with intelligence as measured by the Army Alpha examination. Author attributes these results to the brighter policemen being lured away by better jobs. Urges rapid promotion, even lateral entry, to change this situation.

Tiffany, Lawrence P., and Donald M. McIntyre, Jr., and Daniel L. Rotenberg. Detection of Crime: Stopping and Questioning, Search and Seizure, Encouragement and Entrapment. Boston: Little, Brown, 1967.

Third volume in the American Bar Foundation's survey of the criminal justice system. Subject matter of this volume is given by the subtitle.

Trebach, Arnold S. The Rationing of Justice: Constitutional Rights and the Criminal Process. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1964, 350p.

Book is concerned with the injustice within the criminal justice system; goes step by step, from arrest through conviction. First two chapters deal with police practices (arrest and detention, evidence and coercion).

Viteritti, Joseph P. Police, Politics and Pluralism in New York City: A Comparative Case Study. Beverly Hills: Sage, 1973, 72p.

Author uses two case studies of controversial issues concerning the New York City Police Department (civilian complaint review board, 1966; redeployment of police manpower, 1969) to criticize the pluralism dominant in American political science.

Waskow, Arthur I. "Community Control of the Police," Trans-Action, 7, December 1969, 4-7.

"In almost every American metropolis, the police no longer are under civilian control - that is to say, democratic public control.... Increasingly, the police control themselves - almost in the fashion of the Prussian military traditionally so dreaded by democracies."

Offers three models to change this:

"1. Formal restructuring of metropolitan police departments into federations of neighborhood police forces, with control of each neighborhood force in the hands of neighborhood people through election of commissions."

"2. Creation of countervailing organizations (in effect, 'trade unions' of those policed) responsible to a real political base, able to hear grievances and force change."

"3. Transformation of the police 'profession' and role so as to end the isolation of policemen from the rest of the community, and thus to establish de facto community control by chiefly informal means."

One of these models needed because the liberal solutions of the 1940's and '50's (psychological screening, human relations training, professionalization, civilian review boards) have failed.

Some movement toward Model 1 in D.C.; Model 2 in Los Angeles and Denver; Model 3 nowhere as yet. Waskow offers goal of a combination of Models 1 and 3, with Model 2 as a political strategy to achieve the goal. But achievement will be difficult.

In connection with Model 3, sees need to deprofessionalize the 80% of the police work which is simple peace-keeping. Can be done better by people with strong ties to the community, because of absence of educational and other barriers.

_____. From Race Riot to Sit-In: 1919 and the 1960's. Garden City, New York: Anchor, 1966, 314p.

Explores the race riots of 1919 and then the "creative disorder" of the civil rights movement of the 1960's. Creative disorder emphasizes commitment to change, rather than a commitment to a system (policy changed from the top, if at all) or to attacking one's enemies (violence). Creative disorder techniques which are not violent have been more or less accepted, just as earlier "illegitimate" techniques of labor unions (strikes, etc.) came to be accepted and even enshrined. Police, instead of taking one side in a dispute, play a neutral role and oppose one side only when it resorts to violence.

Emphasis upon role of police in forestalling riots. If police side with one group during a riot, or if they try to forestall all change in the society, violence occurs. But if they play a neutral role - permitting "creative disorder," but cracking down on anyone who commits violence to advance his ends - violence is sharply reduced.

Outstanding creative book.

Watts, Eugene J. "The Police in Atlanta, 1890-1905," Journal of Southern History, 39, May 1973, 165-182.

Author describes Atlanta police life from 1890 to 1905, including the structure of the department, the ordinary routine of police work, the composition of the force, and the influence of city politics on the police.

Weaver, Charles N. "A Comparative Study of the Job Performance of Spanish-Surname Police Officers in San Antonio, Texas," Phylon, 30, Spring 1969, 27-33.

The rural-folk culture of Mexican-Americans does not appear to limit the job performance of Mexican-American police officers in the San Antonio Police Department. But their relatively poor education does appear to be related to their disproportionately small representation on the force and to the infrequent instances of inferior job performance.

Weiner, Norman L., and Charles V. Willie. "Decisions by Juvenile Officers," American Journal of Sociology, 77, September 1971, 199-210.

Analyzing data from Washington, D.C. and Syracuse, New York, authors find that race and socioeconomic status of the individual or his neighborhood do not influence disposition decisions of juvenile officers. Authors suggest this behavior is a result of "enacted institutional change" induced by the norm expectations of specialized youth bureaus in the police departments.

Wenninger, Eugene P., and John P. Clark. 'A Theoretical Orientation for Police Studies," im Malcolm W. Klein, ed., Juvenile Gangs in Context: Theory, Research, and Action. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1967, 161-172.

Authors suggest studying the functions the police perform for the society in value maintenance and goal attainment. From this the authors develop a typology on conforming and deviant behavior based upon adherence and nonadherence to customary and legal expectations.

Westley, William A. 'The Escalation of Violence Through Legitimation," The Annals, 364, March 1966, 120-126.

Studies the use of violence with crowds, the police, and the concentration camp. Finds that violence by the police often results in counterviolence by their opponents.

_____. "Secrecy and the Police," Social Forces, 34, March 1956, 254-257.

In the midwestern city police department Westley studied, secrecy within the police group is an unwritten law. "The data suggest that the norm of secrecy emerges from common occupational needs is collectively supported, and is considered of such importance that policemen will break the law to support it."

_____. "Violence and the Police," American Journal of Sociology, 49, July 1953, 34-41. Reprinted in Richard Quinney, Crime and Justice in Society.

Finds police use illegal violence. They justify it by saying it is needed to achieve society's goals, improve the social status of police, secure personal advancement (i.e., helps in achieving a good arrest record). Main examples concern arrests of felons, and cases involving sexual deviates.

Materials for the article drawn from a case study of a municipal police department in an industrial city of 150,000. Participation, plus interviews with representative sample of over half the men in the department.

Good article, and often included in suggested bibliographies.

Westley, William A. Violence and the Police: A Sociological Study of Law, Custom, and Morality. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1970, 222p.

Based upon the author's often cited 1950 doctoral dissertation. In the preface and appendices, some interesting insights on the participant-observation conduct of the research plus information on the interviews Westley conducted. Major topics covered include: (1) the internal organization of the department; (2) public attitudes toward the police; (3) the types of situations in which police have contact with the public; (4) police perceptions of the public and differences in their perceptions of various portions of the public; (5) the code of secrecy among officers and how the use of violence is legitimized; (6) the social process of becoming a policeman; (7) the socio-economic background of police officers.

Whyte, William Foote. Street Corner Society: The Social Structure of an Italian Slum. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1943, 366p.

This famous sociological classic has some interesting information on police protection of the police racket. See pp. 123-139.

Wilson, James Q. 'Crime in the Streets," The Public Interest, Fall 1966, 26-35. Reprinted in Jeffrey K. Hadden, Louis H. Masotti, and Calvin J. Larson, eds., Metropolis in Crisis. Itasca, Illinois: F. E. Peacock, 1967, 305-315.

Crime is mostly theft, and petty theft at that. Serious crimes (murder and rape) have been fairly constant over the last few decades. Crime rates that appear (can't be sure, crime rates are very unreliable) to have gone up are theft and assault. Different interpretations can be put on the statistics. Maybe we are just more shocked by violence than formerly. Another explanation is that it is easier for crime-prone groups to move around the city without being harassed.

Tendency for officials to exaggerate crimes.

Crime follows certain patterns. Aggravated assaults occur among family and friends. Robbery occurs most often in winter, especially before Christmas. Two-thirds of robbers are under 25; two-thirds of those arrested for crimes against persons are over 25.

Crime is increasing partly because youth (who commit a disproportionate share of crime) are increasing.

Main hope at present time is making more secure the scene of the prospective crime. In the long run broad social changes are needed; most crime is committed by low-income people. But in the next 20 years crime will probably increase. Prophetically, he says it could be a good right-wing issue; urges liberals to try to cope with the problem.

Good, stimulating article.

_____. "Dilemmas of Police Administration," Public Administration Review, 28, September-October 1968, 407-417.

The city police cannot achieve law enforcement, and they produce conflict in trying to achieve order maintenance. Neither increased professionalism or community control will improve the situation much - instead, substantial improvement depends upon a major and lasting change in the class composition of the central city population.

In the meantime, marginal improvement can be achieved by a variety of measures designed to achieve better order maintenance.

_____. "Generational and Ethnic Differences Among Career Police Officers," American Journal of Sociology, 69, March 1964, 522-528.

Second-generation Irish are sergeants in "one large city's police department" to a much larger extent than their proportion of the population of the city.

Wilson rejects the view of many non-Irish police officers that promotion is due to favoritism toward the Irish in the police department. Instead, their advancement is due to the Irish, more than other officers, having favorable attitudes toward police work and its rewards, plus friendship and family ties; in other words, the culture of the Irish officers supports police work.

_____. "The Police and the Delinquent in Two Cities," in Stanton Wheeler, ed., Controlling Delinquents. New York: Wiley, 1968, 9-30. Also found in James Q. Wilson, ed., City Politics and Public Policy. New York: Wiley, 1968, 173-195.

Compares "professional" police of western city with the "fraternal" police of eastern city in their handling of juvenile delinquents. Wilson concludes that the professionals are less discriminatory, more severe. But it is uncertain that this behavior reduces crime as much as the more informal approach of the fraternal police.

_____. "The Police and Their Problems: A Theory," Public Policy, 12, 1963, 189-216. Reprinted in James R. Klonoski and Robert I. Mendelsohn, eds., The Politics of Local Justice. Boston: Little, Brown, 1970, 161-174.

Discusses the "system" and "professionalism" as two approaches to police problems, and the different attitudes these approaches take toward recruitment, law enforcement, informers, graft, authority, secrecy, violence and public relations.

_____. Varieties of Police Behavior: The Management of Law and Order in Eight Communities. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968, 309p.

Study of the police in eight communities, six of them in New York State. Focus is on the patrolman. Unlike most large organizations, discretion among the police is highest at the lower levels of the organization, although the patrolman is under constraints of law, politics, public opinion, and superiors. Analyzes policing as involving three styles (watchman, legalistic, service); choice of one of these styles is largely determined by the political culture of the community.

Concludes that the best form of police organization is centralized authority, decentralized functions.

Wolfgang, Marvin E. "Urban Crime," in James Q. Wilson, ed., Metropolitan Enigma: Inquiries into the Nature and Dimensions of America's Urban Crisis. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968, 245-281.

Well documented review article on urban crime, especially crime statistics and their weaknesses. Says crime increases with size of cities, city crime is concentrated near the center. Little interracial crime. Statistics gathered by perpetrators, not victims of areas. Crime committed near the residences of criminals. Great variation among neighborhoods.

FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS must be used with great caution. Juvenile delinquency statistics are especially inaccurate.

Crime is not as bad as people think it is. Except for assaults, crime is probably decreasing.

Crime control efforts can take three paths: (1) to prevent people from ever committing crime; (2) to prevent first offenders from becoming second offenders; (3) to concentrate on the recidivist.

_____ and Bernard Cohen. Crime and Race: Conceptions and Misconceptions. New York: Institute of Human Relations Press, 1970, 118p.

Report prepared by two academic sociologists for the American Jewish Committee as part of their "Shaping Safer Cities" program. General finding is that there is discrimination against Negroes by the criminal justice system, including the police (pp. 66-76). Section on police mainly uses information from other sources, the major one the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONS

(California) Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots. Violence in the City: An End or A Beginning? Los Angeles: College Book Store, 1965. Can also be found in Appendix of Spencer Crump, Black Riot in Los Angeles. Los Angeles: Trans-Anglo Books, 1966.

The "McCone Commission" report on the riot in the summer of 1965 in the Watts section of Los Angeles. An interesting aspect of the Commission's report on the police is that they seem far more concerned about preserving the strength of the police and developing respect for law enforcement than in correcting the abuses of the police department.

For a good critique of the Commission's report see Robert Blauner, 'White-wash Over Watts,' Trans-Action, 3, March-April 1966; the article is reprinted in Jeffrey K. Hadden, et. al., eds., Metropolis in Crisis. Itasca, Illinois: Peacock, 1967.

District of Columbia Commissioners' Committee on Police Arrests for Investigation, "Report and Recommendations," Washington, D.C.: District of Columbia, 1962, 130p.

Three-man committee examined District of Columbia police arrests for "investigation." Found the number of such arrests decreasing (especially after the committee was established). Recommended that all such arrests be stopped immediately.

New York City Knapp Commission. The Knapp Commission Report on Police Corruption. New York: George Braziller, 1972, 283p.

The Commission, appointed by Mayor Lindsay in response to newspaper disclosure of police corruption, found corruption to be widespread in the New York City Police Department, not the work of a few "rotten apples." Commission report discloses reasons for the corruption, plus recommendations to reduce it.

U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. Justice, Book 5 of 1961 Report. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1961.

Finds police brutality occurs in four main contexts: enforcing segregation, punishing, coercing to obtain confessions, and using unnecessary force in making arrests. Racism is necessarily involved in the first context, may or may not be present in the others. Commission offers suggestions to reduce the police brutality.

Summary of this section of the report can be found in Wallace Mendelson, Discrimination. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1962, Chapter 5, 143-169.

_____. Law Enforcement: A Report on Equal Protection in the South. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1965, 188p.

Finds gross inequality of justice in the South for Negroes. Makes recommendations for action by the executive, legislative branches of the federal government.

U. S. National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. (Wickersham Commission). "Report on Police," Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1931, 140p.

This commission, appointed by President Hoover, is the figurative father of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Justice of the 1960's. Major conclusions of the "Report on Police" are that there are too many laws to enforce, and not enough quality at all levels of the police force.

Report of the (U.S.) National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 425p.; New York: Bantam, 657p., 1968.

Report of the "Kerner Riot Commission," which concludes, among other things, that the police have a key role in causing racial riots, controlling them once they occur, and preventing future ones. Key sections on the police include Chapter 11, "The Police and the Community," and Supplement on Control of Disorder, Part I, "The Police and Control of Civil Disorders." These sections are based mainly on the previous work of the Presidents' Commission on Law Enforcement and Justice.

(U.S.) National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. To Establish Justice, to Insure Domestic Tranquility. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969, 338p.

Final report of the commission headed by Dr. Milton Eisenhower. I found it interesting that such a commission devoted almost no attention to the police in spite of what I believe to be the key role of the police in the escalation (or de-escalation) of violence. But some useful material can be found in some of the Commissions' Task Force Reports, such as The Politics of Protest: Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation (Chapter 7, The Police in Protest); Crimes of Violence (discussion of crime statistics); Law and Order Reconsidered (especially Chapters 14 and 17). Also see Special Investigation Reports, including Rights in Conflicts (the "Walker Report" on the violence at the 1968 Democratic convention); Shoot-Out in Cleveland (the gun battle between the Cleveland police and black militants); and Rights in Concord (the effective response of the Washington police to the demonstrators at the Nixon presidential inauguration).

Report of the (U.S.) President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1966.

Commission was established by President Johnson to recommend a course of action for dealing with the crime problem in the nation's capital. Major conclusion is that basic social and economic change must occur to eliminate the roots of crime. For the criminal justice system the Commission recommends better information, more personnel, more resources, flexibility and individualized treatment, increased coordination. One of the controversial recommendations of the Commission is a preventive detention law (no, it did not originate with Attorney General Mitchell).

Much attention to the Washington Metropolitan Police Department, including Chapter 4 of the main Report, pp. 1-452 of the Appendix, plus an additional special report on the police.

(U.S.) President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967, 308p.

Essentially the prescriptions of a liberal establishment group, under the chairmanship of Nicholas Katzenbach, for dealing with crime. Section on police is in Chapter 4. Additional information on the police can be found in the Commission's Field Surveys III, IV, and V, plus Task Force Report, "The Police."

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Becker, Harold K., and George T. Felkenes. Law Enforcement: A Selected Bibliography. Metuchen, New Jersey: Scarecrow Press, 1968 257p.

Bibliography contains academic, popular and journalistic, and police training publications. Some of the bibliographic entries annotated. Table of contents by subject; index by author.

Most of the annotated entries seem to be for the popular, journalistic publications.

Cray, Ed. "Annotated Bibliography on Police Review Boards," Law in Transition Quarterly, 3, Summer 1966, 197-205.

General section, as well as section on L.A., New York City, Rochester, Philadelphia, and Massachusetts.

Gabor, Ivan R., and Christopher Low. "The Police Role in the Community," Criminology, 10, February 1973, 383-414.

Review essay on the police-community relations literature of the past decade.

Greer, Sarah. A Bibliography of Police Administration and Police Science. New York: Institute of Public Administration, 1936, 152p.

This bibliography is very dated by now, but it does have a great many entries on police studies outside the United States. Many of the entries are briefly annotated.

Hewitt, William H. A Bibliography of Police Administration, Public Safety and Criminology: To July 1, 1965. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas, 1967, 242p.

Fairly recent, fairly extensive (11,000) entries) listing of the books and articles on the police. But the bibliography contains no annotations, and no index. Entries arranged by functions and within these categories alphabetically by author.

Hewitt, William H. and Charles L. Newman. Police-Community Relations: An Anthology and Bibliography. Mineola, New York: Foundation Press, 1970, 360p.

The first part of the book contains articles, almost all reprints, on police-community relations. Authors are a mixture of academics, journalists, policemen, and political leaders.

Part II, pp. 274-360, consists of an extensive but unannotated bibliography of a variety of publications touching on police-community relations.

Kuhlman, Augustus Frederick. A Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice. New York: Wilson, 1929, 633p.

Section on police on pp. 250-292. Very dated, not annotated. Most common entries are reports published by various police departments. This book primarily of use to someone writing on police history.

Law and Society Review produces an annotated bibliography (including articles on the police) more or less semi-annually, beginning with the February 1968 (Vol. 2) issue. Very useful.

Loo, Shirley. "Police-Community Relations: Selected References." Monticello, Illinois: Council of Planning Librarians, 1972, 28p.

Annotated bibliography of literature published in the U.S. since 1965 dealing with community relations, race relations, police and youth, police and domestic relations, and administration of civilian complaints. Sources include social sciences, law, journalism, police training and government documents.

Maxwell, John K., Jr. Police-Public Relations: A Selected and Annotated Bibliography. Austin: University of Texas at Austin, 1971, 34p.

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Ramm, Dorothy N. Police Administration: A Bibliography. Evanston: Northwestern University, 1971, 28p.

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Tompkins, Dorothy Campbell. Administration of Criminal Justice, 1949-1956: A Selected Bibliography. Berkeley: Bureau of Public Administration, 1956, 351p.

Section on police administration, pp. 64-93. Not annotated.

_____, The Confession Issue - From McNabb to Miranda: A Bibliography. Berkeley: University of California Institute of Governmental Studies, 1968, 100p.

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White, Anthony G. "Policing the Urban Area: A Selected Bibliography." Monticello, Illinois: Council of Planning Librarians, 1973, 7p.

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